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6219
"FREIGHT PAID."

We pay the freight on
fruit trees, thereby giving
you a nursery at your door

1898-99.

Fruit Guide and Culture.



STONE PEAR.

B. W. STONE & CO.,

THOMASVILLE, GA.

IN A NUT SHELL.

FREIGHT PAID.

Then you know the exact cost of trees. They arrive promptly and in good condition.

NO AGENTS.

Why pay an agent as much for his services as the trees cost? Be your own agent and send direct to the nursery as he does and save his profit.

FRUIT NOTES.

Full and free, and we are willing to give instructions on your special orchard if you will only write us.

STANDARD TREES.

We want to sell trees that will be successful with you. We praise good varieties and don't fail to mention the worthlessness of others. Trees guaranteed true to name and to arrive in good order.

PRICES AND TERMS.

We don't ask you to help pay for your neighbor's trees. Our prices are low and our terms are cash, and your neighbor pays for his own trees.

A trial order will save you money, give you satisfaction and will enlist you as our customer.

Very respectfully,

B. W. Stone & Co.,

THOMASVILLE, GA.



Absolutely no Agents.

BUSINESS MAN do you need trees? If so, be your own agent. Order direct from headquarters and pocket the fruit tree agent's profit. Read the letters from our customers. They are men of experience with our trees and dealings and know where to get full value for money sent. Have you bought trees of agents? Did you pay high prices and then get deceived? Could you find agent afterwards to get him to make trees good? Now we **earnestly** ask you to give us a trial. We sell at about one-half the agent's prices. **We support no middle man.** We guarantee our trees to be true to name, and you can find us, for we have a regular place of business, and have a reputation to maintain.

REFERENCES:

Citizens Banking and Trust Company.....Thomasville, Ga.
A. D. Rike, Postmaster.....Thomasville, Ga.
Dr. H. E. McKay.....Madison Station, Miss.

AND OUR CUSTOMERS EVERYWHERE.

WHY PATRONIZE AGENTS?



SEASON, 1898-99.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting herewith our Annual Price List of Pear, Plum, Peach and other fruit trees, we would say to our customers that we expect to maintain our reputation, and to our prospective customers we would say, give us a trial order and we will convince you that our trees are unequaled in every particular. Give headquarters a trial and quit agents.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Customers, regular and prospective, we offer you this season a stocky lot of trees. Experience of our customers teaches us **that a three to five foot tree is best.** It is well shaped, roots less mutilated, more easily handled and lives better.

WRITE US.

When you receive your trees we want you to write us. When the trees grow we want you to write us. When the trees bear we want you to write us. If any disease or insect appears we want you to write us, so we can aid you. We take all the leading agricultural and horticultural papers and keep abreast with progressive horticulture. We study horticulture, we delight in horticultural works and love to correspond with our customers on horticultural subjects.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

The natural advantages of our soil, climate and location gives us facilities for supplying trees of the finest quality at the lowest prices. Hence the secret by which we give our customers **entire** satisfaction.

We guarantee our trees to arrive in good order, to be true to name and free from **all diseases.**

We make no charges for packing or drayage.

TERMS—Cash with order. "Owe no man anything, that we may remain friends."

C. O. D.—Parties who prefer to pay on delivery of goods can avail themselves of that privilege by sending one-half cash with order, and paying the balance collect on delivery, the charges for collecting and returning money to be paid by the purchaser.

Remittances.—By P. O. Money Order, Express or Express Money Order or N. Y. exchange.

Shipping Season.—From November 1st, to March 10th.

Club Orders.—Many responsible persons get up club orders in their own communities, and send in to secure club rates. Such trade is respectfully solicited. Club rates will be given on application. This is the nearest approach we make to agency work.

Substitution.—We make no substitutions. We let the other nurseries do that. We write as well as we know a true and honest account of each variety of fruit and each planter is able to make his own selection.

Our Catalogue gives accounts of varieties of fruits honestly and truly without exaggerated statements and misrepresentations. We believe that a legitimate and good business can be conducted by giving facts truly. We know a much larger business could be easily carried on giving all the good points and none of the bad. Reader, we give both sides, that you may better be able to judge.

Early Orders are filled before the list of varieties is broken. So send in your orders early, get your trees planted and they will make a better growth than late planted trees.

PEARS.

The pears for the Gulf Coast region are those of the Japan strain. We have planted cuttings of hardy Japan pear trees, and they are so very hardy and vigorous that we use them as well as LeContes to graft the Kieffer, Garber and others on.

All pears offered are grown on thrifty LeContes and Japan stocks.

LE CONTE.

Is a thrifty tree, heavy bearer, fruit of variable quality, very large and showy, a good shipper, and so far has been the most profitable pear grown. Ripens in July.

KIEFFER.

The Kieffer is a seedling of the China Sand pear, supposed to have been crossed with the Bartlett. The tree, with its thrift, hardiness, beauty, early bearing qualities, size of fruit, with excellent keeping and shipping qualities, has become the pear for profit. The fruit ripens in September and October and can be kept in a cool place till December. It comes in at a season when other fruit is scarce, and the large yellow pears with small black dots command good prices. Trees bear four years after setting, and no tree bears more abundantly unless it is the LeConte. Every year it gains favor. It is hardy, it is beautiful, and its regular annual abundant yield makes it every where planted the **pear for profit.**

GARBER.

This pear is much like the Kieffer in every respect except that it bears earlier. It makes the connecting link between the LeConte and Kieffer. The Garber, as compared with LeConte, is a little later, better flavor, holds up better in shipping, resists blight much better, blooms out later, which enables it to escape more late spring frosts and, like the Kieffer, has practically an unlimited area, doing well both North and South. The Garber does not make as large a tree as the LeConte, hence yields less, but just plant more trees to the acre.

SMITH.

The Smith is of the oriental strain the same as the Garber, Kieffer and LeConte. Its habits are very much like the LeConte but generally bears earlier.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET.

Tree small, stocky and compact. Leaves healthy, large, dark green and thick. Fruit, apple shape, beautiful golden russet. Blooms late and bears well.

MAGNOLIA.

A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stocky tree, with large, thick, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two to three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark red-dish brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse grains near the core. We don't think any one could make a mistake in buying at least a few trees in order to have nice fruit from your own orchard late in the fall.

SAND.

We can furnish the genuine old Sand pear.

OTHER PEARS.

We furnish the following pears, which are very fine if grown in sections adapted to them. So far they have not done well at all, say within one-hundred miles of the coast. **Howell. Bartlett.**

JAPAN PLUMS.

Japan Plums are one of the most promising fruits for southern fruit culture. The fruit is mostly large, flesh firm, and of excellent quality, and with small pit. The fruit keeps and ships well, and would make good canned fruit but their quality has so far prevented them from reaching the can.

Our list gives a succession from the earliest to the latest. They are fine keepers and can be shipped to any part of the United States. Have been shipped to Paris and remained in good condition nine days after arrival. This season we kept one on our mantel twenty-five days after ready to ship.

From the best known and most promising varieties of Japan Plums we select those that are destined by all known facts to prove the most profitable commercially. **We arrange them in order of ripening.**

Red Nagate—(Red June) Fruit medium size, elongated and conical, with well marked suture; **skin deep red-purple**; flesh very firm, cling, very early, productive, handsome and good. Ripened here this season the last of May.

Kerr.—(**Hatankio No. 2.**) Variable in shape, good size, smooth **bright yellow skin and flesh**, juicy, sub acid, cling. Was ready to ship June 1st, is very prolific and its early ripening, together with its color and size makes it a very profitable fruit.

Willard.—Medium, skin dark red, flesh yellow and firm. It is sweet and of good quality.

Berckmans.—Absolutely worthless here. We cannot recommend it.

Yosobe.—Small, reddish purple, very early. Pit free or very nearly so. Popular in Texas.

Abundance.—(Yellow Fleshed Botan.) Large in size, varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp pointed. Ground color, rich yellow, overlaid on sunny side with dots and splotches of red and sometimes nearly red. Flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, of good quality, cling. A strong upright grower has a tendency to overbear. Ripens about June 10th here, which is also at a season to get good prices in the markets.

Normand. (Yellow.) Medium to large. Color clear golden yellow; flesh firm and mealy. Yellow of high quality. Very prolific and ripens after Abundance.

Burbank.—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The tree is universally vigorous with strong limbs. Commences to bear usually at two years of age. The skin is thick and is almost curculio proof, and is an admirable shipping variety. Ripens from 20th to last of June.

Wickson Plum.—Originated by the great plum originator, Mr. Luther Burbank, of California. It is a cross between the Kelsey and Burbank. He says: "*Of the many thousand plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good quality.*" It ripens just after the Burbank. The original tree sold for \$2,500.00.

Satsuma.—(Or Blood Plum.) The tree is a fine strong grower. The fruit took the premium over other Japan Plums at the Texas State Horticultural Society. At the Georgia Horticultural Society fine specimens were exhibited. But here, and in every section where there was a rainy season at maturing time, it was a complete failure, (rotted). It is a fine Plum for sections that have dry weather at maturing time.

Bailey.—Large, nearly globular. Ground color, rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry red, flesh thick and melting, yellow, of excellent quality, cling.

Chabot.—The tree foliage, fruit and habit of growth very much like the Burbank. But ripens after the Burbank is all gone.

Kelsey.—This plum is from two to two and one-half inches in diameter; flesh a rich yellow with purple cheek. It is a most magnificent plum. It is excellent for can-

ning and drying, and it ships a long distance well. Ripens August and September. The objections to the Kelsey are: It often blooms too early and it rots badly in wet seasons, just like the Satsuma, and is a favorite of the curculio. The latest to ripen of any Japan Plums yet introduced.

We also have the following list of Japan Plums which we have in limited amounts and are testing. Some of them are highly recommended. Would be glad to furnish at 15 cents each.

White Kelsey,	Wasse Botonkyo,	Furugiya,	Nagate no Botan,
Mikado,	Sagetsuna,	O-Hatankyo,	Housmomo,
Unknown,	Wassu,	Wasse Sumomo,	Hytan Kayo.
Yone Momo,	Yeddo,		

OTHER PLUMS.

Simoni.—(Chinese Apricot Plum.) This tree is an erect, compact grower; leaves long and narrow; fruit flat and combines many flavors. Not recommended for commercial orchards.

Pissardii.—(Persian Purple Leaved Plum.) Decidedly very ornamental. The whole tree is purple—leaf, bark, juice, bloom and fruit. Ripens the first of June.

Wild Goose.—The well known, popular Wild Goose cannot be left out. Fruit, somewhat oblong, bright, vermilion red, showy, sweet. Ripens in June.

Marianna.—The special merit of the Marianna is in its unsurpassed qualities as a stock.

Best Varieties.—The one best variety for commercial orchards is the Abundance. The two best are the Abundance and Burbank. The three best are the Abundance, Burbank and Chabot. The five best are the above and Red Nagate and Kerr.

PEACHES.

We offer to our customers a few standard varieties of peaches. We have selected such varieties as have been thoroughly tested, and those, taking everything into consideration, that have given the best annual satisfaction.

Alexander.—(Persian.) Fruit, large and early. (May.)

Sneed.—Ripens with Alexander, but is a finer peach in every way. Seedling or Chinese cling.

Triumph.—The new peach originated in Middle Georgia. The earliest yellow peach in existence. Above medium size, excellent in quality. Good shipper with fine appearance.

Crawford's Early.—(N. Chinese.) Large, yellow, first of July.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large, skin white with red cheek, flesh white and firm, tree a rapid grower and very prolific, seedling of Chinese cling. Ripens July 1st to 15th.

Chinese Free.—(N. Chinese.) Skin White, free stone, 1st of July.

Chinese Cling.—(N. C.) Very large, globular, flesh white, red at the stone. Shy bearer. "The mother peach."

Gen. Lee.—(N. Chinese.) Quality best, cling stone, 1st of July.

Elberta.—(N. Chinese.) Best market peach in Georgia, middle of July.

Emma.—Fruit very large and yellow, firm and high flavored. Tree hardy and heavy bearer. A profitable market variety. Seedling of Chinese cling, July 25th to August 5th.

Thurber.—(N. Chinese.) Flesh juicy, free stone, last of July.

Greensboro.—(Per.) A new variety extensively grown in N. C. Said to be earlier than Alexander. Flesh white, juicy, excellent quality, free.

Mary.—An immense press peach, very beautiful. Flesh white and very sweet. An accidental seedling originated in Thomasville. Tree a very hardy grower and sure bearer. The original tree is growing on level piney woods land, is nine years old and has not missed a crop annually.

APPLES.

We offer the following standard varieties of apples in order of ripening:

Red Astrachan.—Red with yellow flesh, juicy, crisp, acid.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large, bright yellow and tender.

Horse.—Large green, acid, a popular apple.

Red June.—Medium, conical, deep red, and very productive.

Carter's Blue.—Very large, dull brown red. Ripens in September, a very desirable fruit.

Equintile.—Very large, oblate, yellow with bright red cheeks and crimson stripes. Ripens last of September.

Fall Pippin.—Large, green, sub-acid, quality best. September.

Ben Davis.—Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with red cheek. Keeps well.

Shockley.—Medium, conical, yellow with bright crimson cheek, firm, sweet or sub-acid, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October.

Jennings Florida.—The Florida State Horticultural Society only recommended two apples that would do to plant at all. One the Red Astrachan and the other was the Jennings Florida, which was found in Baker county, Florida. The fruit is large, greenish; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good. Ripens in July. A heavy annual bearer.

Elwell.—The Elwell has been in this (Thomas) county for about thirty years. Its healthiness, good bearing qualities, large size, green and red stripes, in short, its success here enables us to fully recommend it with the Jennings Florida as two varieties of apples that can be planted when all others are a failure.

GRAPES.

In order to be better able to supply our customers, we have selected a few standard varieties of the very best grapes. We have culled the lengthy lists of grapes and offer for sale only a few of the best; such as we can recommend.

Concord.—Large, blue-black bunch; quality good: very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable grapes for general cultivation.

Delaware.—Standard of excellence, light red, vine healthy. Unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Ives.—Large and blue, vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens end of June and is a profitable wine grape.

Niagara.—Bunch and berry large greenish-yellow. Its fine size and appearance has made it popular. It is vigorous and prolific.

Scuppernong.—Absolutely free from all diseases. Muscadine type. Fine for family use and wine.

NUT TREES.

Japan Walnut.—A tree both for utility and beauty. Bears early, is prolific. The nut is medium in thickness of Shell, is smaller than the black walnut. No tree is more beautifully branched. The leaves are very large and green. The bark is whitish.

English Walnuts.—Improved California soft shell, attractive green foliage, tree a rapid grower. It should be cultivated early in spring and allowed to mature its wood early to prevent being winter killed.

Black Walnuts.—Large, healthy, early and heavy bearer. Well adapted to the south.

Pecans.—The most popular of all nuts, grow well all over the south. They do best on strong subsoil land, and especially where nut trees grew naturally. We have the Texas paper shell pecan, from South Texas. Also the mammoth paper shell pecan, the largest that is grown, from South Mississippi. We grow these pecans from the choicest seed.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

The persimmon is rather tender and late spring frosts are its greatest drawback, and so far has proven to be a short lived tree.

The fruit resembles in appearance a large, smooth tomato, and its flavor is excellent. The tree bears very early (second year) and is very productive. One tree five years old, nine feet high, had on it October 1st, 205 matured specimens. Our trees are all worked on hardy native roots.

They should be cultivated very little after fruit sets, as much cultivation causes fruit to drop prematurely. Very little pruning is needed. Efforts are being made to produce varieties suited to the Southern States, of which we have strong hopes. We will then endorse the persimmon more strongly.

We can supply the leading varieties, grafted or native persimmons.

MULBERRIES.

Hicks Ever Bearing.—None better. It is very valuable for poultry, hogs and for birds to keep them off of the other fruit. By all means plant some trees.

Multi-Caulis.—The silk worm mulberry, very rapid grower and large leaves.

Downing and White.—Very popular.

FIGS.

Celeste.—The best variety grown in the south. Generally known as the sugar fig. Small fruit, but sweet.

“STONE PAYS THE FREIGHT.”

Freight paid to the following states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Orders to the amount of 150 or more trees of one year old 4-6 feet, or 200 under four feet, we will prepay the freight.

Orders of less numbers will weigh less than 100 pounds, and will be shipped by express, of which we only pay one-half. ($\frac{1}{2}$.) The customer pays the expressage on bundle of trees, takes a receipt from express agent and returns same to us. We then return one-half the receipted amount.

We will have to get through rates, which often takes several days, so we ask the co-operation of our customers in this matter in order to facilitate matters. If you are thinking of ordering trees, write us to that effect, and we will apply for rates at once and get them by arrival of order.

PRICE LIST--1898-1899.**FREIGHT PAID.**

This list abrogates all previous Price Lists. Five at ten rates, fifty at one hundred rates, three hundred at one thousand rates.

	EACH	10	100	1000
APPLES—				
Jennings Florida, Elwell, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Horse, Red June, Carter's Blue, Equintilee, Fall Pippin, Ben Davis and Shockley	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$
GRAPES—				
Delaware, Niagara, Concord, Ives	10	80	4 00	
Scuppernongs	15	1 50	9 00	
PEACHES—				
Sneed, Alexander, Triumph, Crawford's Early, Belle, Chinese Free, Chinese Cling, Gen. Lee, Elberta, Emma, Thurber, Greensboro	10	80	7 00	
Mary	25	2 50		
PEARS				
LeConte, Kieffer Garber, Smith, 1 year medium, 3-4 ft	10	80	6 00	
" " " " 1 year standard, 4-5 ft	12	1 00	7 00	
" " " " 1 year ex. large, 5-7 ft				
2-year roots	15	1 20	9 00	
Japan Golden Russett and Mikado, 1 year, 3-4 feet	12	1 00	8 00	
" " " " 1 year, 4-6 feet	15	1 25	9 00	
Magnolia 1 year	50	5 00	40 00	
Bartlett, Howell, 3-4 feet	12	1 10	10 00	
" " 4-7 feet	15	1 30	12 00	
Sand Pear, the original old sand	15			
MULBERRIES—				
Hick's Ever Bearing, 3-4 feet	12	1 00	7 00	
" " " " 4-6 feet	15	1 25	8 00	
Downing and White, 1 year	15	1 25	10 00	
JAPAN PERSIMMONS—				
Yemon, Hyakume, Tane, Nashi, Okame, Triumph, Zingi, 1 year, good trees, 3-4 feet	16	1 20	12 00	
1 year, good trees, 4-6 feet	20	1 60	14 00	
JAPAN PLUMS				
Red Nagate, Kerr, Willard, Berckmans, Yosobe, Abundance, Normand, Summer Beauty, Burbank, Satsuma, Bailey, Chabot, Kelsey, 1 year, 3-4 feet	10	80	7 00	50 00
1 year, 4-6 feet	12	1 00	8 00	60 00
Wickson, 1 year trees	20	1 50	12 00	
Simoni, Pissardii, Wild Goose, 1 year	10	80	7 00	60 00
White Kelsey, Yeddo, Mikado, and Hale, (small trees) very promising new varieties	20	1 50		
APRICOTS—				
Bungoume and Hubbard, 1 year trees, 3-6 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
FIGS—				
Celeste, 1 year, 2-3 feet	15	1 25	10 00	
NUT TREES				
Japan Walnuts	25	2 00	18 00	
English Walnuts	25	2 00		
Pecans, Texas, 1 year	10	1 00	7 00	60 00

TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS, July 24th.

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN:—The trees you sent me last winter came in good time and in excellent condition. I can now account for the reason you sell so cheap; you have **no agents** and sell for **spot cash**, Yours truly, J. H. COLLETT.

GUIDE TO THE CULTURE

OF

Pears, Plums, and other Fruits, giving the Latest Information Known.

Thomasville, the home and headquarters of the LeConte, has all the old trees, except the original tree, and one of these old trees, now twenty-seven years old, is the picture of health and beauty. It's largest yield was sixty bushels marketed besides the culls. We have a photo of this tree. It measures forty-three feet across its boughs and seventeen inches in diameter at the trunk, the largest pear tree in South Georgia. The above is given simply to show what they can do.

THE LeCONTE PEAR--Its History.

The original LeConte pear tree was bought in 1850, under the name of Chinese Sand Pear, from some nurseryman in Philadelphia, by John LeConte, of that city, and presented to his niece, Mrs. J. M. B. Harden, of Liberty county, where it was planted. The tree is now vigorous and healthy, has never blighted nor been injured by any disease, and is a regular annual bearer. As much as forty bushels of fruit has been gathered from the tree in a season. In 1869 cuttings were taken from this tree to Thomas county, Ga., and planted, a few of which grew and are now twenty-eight years old, and owned by Mr. L. L. Varnedoe. These trees are in a perfectly healthy condition and of a size that would surprise any one having no knowledge of the luxuriant growth of the LeConte.

PEARS FOR PROFIT.

But little investigation is required in order to learn that a pear that will sell well is not necessarily a pear of fine eating qualities. The best market fruit is the one which presents the best appearance on the market. Those who have eaten the Bartlett can testify as to its good eating qualities, but the following from P. M. Kiely's Fruit and Vegetable Guide will be a surprise to the staunch friends of the Bartlett and will be encouraging to the fortunate growers of the LeConte: "One day we had twenty barrels of fine LeContes, and side by side with them were offered twenty barrels of good Bartletts from a Missouri grove. To our surprise the LeContes brought 50 cents more per barrel than the reigning favorite."

The flavor of the LeConte is of variable quality, being classed by some as excellent. The flavor of the Kieffer ranges wider than that of the LeConte—from best to worst—according to taste and condition of fruit when eaten. Let the flavor of the two pears be what it may, it is nevertheless a settled fact that they are sure and fast selling profitable pears. The introducer of the LeConte to this county, Mr. Varnedoe, four years ago gathered six barrels for shipping, besides culls, from an orchard of three hundred trees. The three hundred trees occupy six acres. This was one hundred barrels per acre. The above is no speculation as to what could be done, but was actual count of the barrels after the heads were put in.

While such a large yield cannot be expected every year, still it shows very clearly that there is good money to be made in growing pears. The proper thing to be done, and just what all of the thoughtful and conservative farmers of the Gulf Coast States are doing, is to plant a few acres in pears and other fruits, and yearly plant until they are owners of a fine orchard.

ORCHARD REPORTS.--LeConte Pears.

Last summer one grower here with an orchard of five acres, 250 trees, gathered 180 barrels, and received on an average net, \$4.50 per barrel, or the sum of \$162 per acre. He is now shipping a large crop of Kieffers.

Another grower here: The best yield we had this season, showed me the checks net of \$145.41 for LeConte pears off of his pet one-quarter of an acre. Can prove the above or give 1000 trees if we fail.

Still another grower who has a large orchard, on being asked how much did his trees yield per annum said, some years a great deal more than others, but on an average the trees netted him 50 cents each. Fifty trees to the acre gives him \$25. How does that compare with your farm crops?

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

Trench the trees in moist soil thinly, leaning toward the south. If the roots are dry or the branches are at all shriveled, dig a trench, untie the trees and place them in it, work in fine soil among the roots, saturate with water and throw on more soil. If trenched as above described they will become plump in a day or two and can remain in the trench till the ground is ready for planting, but the sooner planted the better, for the trees will commence forming new rootlets. Keep the roots from sun, wind and frost. Bury in moist ground as soon as possible.

LOCALITIES AND SOILS.

The locality which is best suited to the LeConte is the belt of country lying between the apple and citrus belts, or practically the Gulf Coast States. The most successful commercial orchards are within one hundred miles of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Kieffer and Garber practically have an unlimited territory. They thrive well both north and south.

An orchard that is expected to bear fruit for twenty or more years, must have a strong subsoil, and if it has not enough top soil, then one must be made by planting renovating crops and plowing them under. Rye for a winter crop, and clover, peas, beggar weeds, and weeds for summer crops. Some horticultural writer once wrote, "never plant a pear tree over a tile drain." This was written to impress forcibly the great importance of well drained land for pear trees. For the **most successful** commercial orchard the land must be **well** drained, or made so by drainage; must have a

fertile soil with a strong clay subsoil from four to six inches below the top soil. Rolling land is preferable. Where the land is level always make large beds the width of the intended pear rows. This can be accomplished by three plowings with turn plow, bedding the same way each time. This plan is especially desirable for peaches and plums on level land. Try it for your own satisfaction.

TIME OF PLANTING.

In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. Consequently trees planted in November and December will gain one-half a year's growth over trees planted later. By all means plant before March if you can, but plant first of March rather than wait till next fall.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Before planting it is best to grow peas, clover or some other renovating crop, turn under in the fall with a two-horse plow, and subsoil the ground. If not prepared as above lay off rows and dig holes two feet deep and two feet wide, throw in a little top soil.

PLANTING AND PRUNING THE TREES.

Plant trees in prepared hole the same depth it grew in the nursery. With a sharp knife cut off every broken and bruised root, letting the cut be on the under side. It is not necessary to use water in planting, but put moist soil next to roots. Have hole a little higher in the center and place the trees on top of the crown, allowing all the roots to incline downward and not over-lap each other. Fill up the hole so when settled it will be level. Remember the trees grew in firm soil, so be sure and pack the soil as firm as you can, not to bruise the roots. Not so necessary in fall planting, but tight packing is the salvation of spring planted trees.

After single stem one year trees are planted as above, get a stick and measure off the height you want the trees; say twenty or twenty-four or thirty inches and cut off every tree by that measure leaving all the same height. After planting branched trees remove the badly bruised and split limbs, should there be any, and cut off all remaining to six or ten inches from body.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

LeConte.....	30 by 30 each way,
Kieffers	25 by 25 each way.
Other varieties.....	20 by 20 each way.
Plums, Persimmons and Peaches.....	15 by 15 each way.
Grapes	8 by 10 each way.

PRUNING GRAPES.

Shorten the roots at time of planting to four or five inches and the tops to only three buds, set in the ground leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this with care back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to three feet and train to a stake or

trellis, leaving three or four branches to grow at the top. Leave a little more wood each year. The Scuppernongs need no pruning. Train them on an arbor.

PRUNING PLUMS AND PEACHES FOR PLANTING.

Remove every branch and cut the top back to the desired height, from twenty to thirty inches. When the buds begin to grow rub off and keep rubbed off all but three to five at the top.

ROOT PRUNING WHEN PLANTING.

Much has been written in agricultural and horticultural papers of late about pruning the roots to mere stubs when planting. We have tried it for several years, and are so well satisfied with short roots that we now do not plant any tree without pruning the roots to one inch for small trees and two to two and one-half for large trees. The advantages are: *First*—It is cheaper and quicker. *Second*—The roots will not get crooked and break in planting and packing. *Third*—On an average they live better and make a more satisfactory growth at first and finally. Care must be taken to prune just before planting, and keep from **wind, frost and snow**. The earth must be made very firm around them. If it is late spring and dry weather is expected it is best to leave the roots longer than above mentioned. Our customers have tried short root pruning in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, etc., and all give satisfactory results. We often close root prune a few trees in order just to show how it is done, will always do so if requested.

Let us give below a practical result on a large scale of short root pruning. This was practiced on Mr. Hale's orchard at Fort Valley, Ga., six years ago this fall. "Most of the land being clean from the cotton culture of the same season, the trees were planted without plowing. Small June budded trees, cut back to twelve inches in height, and the roots all pruned off to stubs about one inch in length, were planted with spades, the latter being thrust deeply into the ground and pressed forward so that the trees could be inserted in the ground back of the spades, which were then withdrawn, and the earth made firm with the feet about the little trees. Probably such a system of root pruning and planting was never before practiced, except on a very small scale. It certainly made very quick work at small cost. Less than one-half of one per cent. failed to grow, I was more than satisfied with this method of planting and its results. After planting, a mixture of cotton seed meal and cotton hull ashes was scattered in a circle of three feet around the trees. When the planting was all done, a light furrow was thrown toward the trees from each side; following this, was ordinary plowing, followed by a subsoil plow for three furrows around each row of trees. The rest of the ground was mostly plowed with Clark's revolving plow, or else cut up with the cutaway harrows."—Ex.

SPRING AND SUMMER PRUNING.

When the young trees bud out in the spring and the sprouts are about two to three inches long, rub off all but three to five at the top, leaving these to grow and form the head of the tree. On older trees thrifty sprouts sometimes grow out from the body or large limbs and grow very rapidly. These are called "water sprouts." The **proper** time to remove water sprouts is when the growth first comes to a stand still before they begin to harden and thicken up. If removed at this stage, new sprouts will seldom appear afterwards. The most **practical** and probably the best time to remove the sprouts, is when you have the time and a knife.

PRUNING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The three to five sprouts left on the top of the tree in the spring will have made a growth of from two to six feet. If any of these limbs have grown so as to lap over any other limbs they should be cut off close to the body: Then cut off all the limbs leaving them about one foot long; care being taken so that the top bud left will be on the out side. This pruning should be done generally in December and January, but can be done any time after the leaves shed and before the buds start in spring.

PRUNING AT THE END OF TWO YEARS.

Each limb that you left cut off last winter will have put out from one to three branches. They should be cut off close leaving one or two on the outer side to spread the tree. These left should be cut off a foot or little over according to the vigor of the tree. The trunk and larger limbs must be kept clear of all shoots by rubbing them off as soon as possible. The attention required after this will be to maintain a uniform growth among the branches, remembering the object in pruning is to obtain a low well balanced tree with limbs well distributed.

PRUNING PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Read "**Pruning at the End of One Year**" which applies to peaches and plums. The pruning at the end of the second year would simply consist in removing any weak limbs, caused by being too thick or too much shaded; and shortening in the branches to make a low spreading tree. It is a good plan to get the plum trees to grow as large as you can by the end of the second year, and then not take off a single limb or even a bud. A plum tree can easily be made to shed all of its fruit by pruning. After a plum tree gets large enough to bear don't touch it with a knife or pruning shears. After it gets a good crop of fruit on and is near half grown you can cut off any straggling limbs that may occur. If the trees set too full, which the Japan plums often do, don't fail to thin the fruit, leaving them not closer than two to three inches apart.

CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZERS FOR PEARS.

The object of cultivation is to produce a large, healthy tree. This is accomplished by stirring the soil from three to five inches deep, at least three feet all the way around the tree early in the season, keeping the ground mellow throughout the entire growing period, which is for young trees till about August, and for older trees July 4th. After every rain stir the soil and do not allow a hard crust to form, or the grass to grow. For a young orchard, the first year, frequent cultivation is the best possible fertilizer, afterwards barn yard manure spread around the trees and forked in is the best and cheapest manure. If manure is not convenient use one pound of cotton seed meal to the tree with a little bone meal added. Most any of our brands of fertilizers will be utilized advantageously by the trees. If the land is fresh, it then contains vegetable mould—nitrogenous material—and the cotton seed is not necessary. Land that will produce one-half a bale of cotton per acre generally will not require fertilizing till the trees begin to bear. Old land that has become heavy and close, caused by the absence of vegetable matter, must have renovating crops grown on it, and *allowed to remain*, such as clover, peas and even grass and weeds. In the fall cut them down so they will rot. In the spring work them in the soil around the trees with commercial fertilizers added. In this way food for the tree is stored in the soil. With the exception of hay

and grains, most any crop can be grown between the rows of trees. Truck farming is best, then comes potatoes, cotton, corn, etc., in order named.

A bearing orchard to give best results requires liberal application of potash and phosphoric acid. Two hundred pounds per acre is a fair application, but more would be better. But few orchards after they begin to bear require additional nitrogenous fertilizers other than what they derive from the annual vegetable growth.

CULTIVATION FOR BEARING PEAR ORCHARDS.

What is desired is a healthy condition of trees, dark foliage all summer and a large, smooth fruit. The trees are wanted to make a normal, healthy growth and no more, say twelve inches of new wood. In some localities with deep, rich alluvial soil, the above is best accomplished by allowing trees to stand in sod. But, remember, a grass crop and a pear crop is a heavy drain on the soil, and when the trees begin to bear smaller pears, the leaves are smaller and the new growth is shorter, then cotton seed hull ashes and bone dust, or their equals, must be forked in during the spring to produce a full crop and leave the tree vigorous. Most sod orchards should be well broken about every third year to prevent the ground from becoming too compact.

Orchards in any localities where the soil is naturally more compact have to be cultivated annually. Never plow bearing trees till after the fruit is set (till pears are near the size of the end of your little finger.) Then plow with turning plow, and each subsequent plowing should be lighter. Cultivation to cease about July 4th. If trees lack vigor fertilize the same as for sod orchard.

CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZERS FOR PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Good, healthy, stocky growth, with dark, rich leaves till end of season is the object of cultivation and fertilizing. Soon after the growth starts, start your plows. Cutaway harrows running both ways are the best plows. This does the work well and greatly reduces the hoeing. Continue till mid-summer and then plant peas broadcast or in drills. If in drills give them two workings. If some of the trees are small, or the growth is too short and the leaves are a little yellow apply bone meal and cotton seed hull ashes, one pound of each scattered around under the boughs of the trees ahead of the plowing. These fertilizers are recommended because they are more lasting and are better suited to fruit trees. Potash and phosphoric acid are what is wanted by the trees. If above fertilizers are not convenient use any good brand having a large per cent. of potash and phosphoric acid.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., August 27th, 1897.

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga.:

DEAR SIR:—The trees I ordered of you last season are growing nicely. I only lost one tree out of about fifty trees, and that was due to water standing around the tree. Your packing was complete, I would not want trees packed any better than yours were, and they counted out several more than I ordered. Thanks. Your system of **No Agents** meets my approbation. I knew of some of my neighbors last season to buy trees of agents for \$1.00 that I buy from you for ten cents. I have showed several of my neighbors your catalogue; look for some orders from them this season. Yours respectfully,

O. D. CHAMBERLAIN.

MARKETING PEARS.

When to Gather.—When the fruit is just grown is the time to gather for distant markets. To learn of keeping qualities and what sizes will do, gather at different stages of growth and place in a box or drawer and take a few object lessons for yourself.

How to Gather.—Use common sacks about one foot deep so the picker can put in the sack without allowing to fall against others and bruise. Pick nothing but smooth well shaped uniform pears. After the bottom layers are arranged in the barrel, the shallow sacks full of pears can be lowered in the barrel and emptied without bruising the fruit. Use step ladders for high pears. Pear pickers are paid generally 10 cents per barrel.

First.—Ship hand picked, sound fruit; no drops. If too fully matured, don't ship, they will rot.

Second.—Separate the primes from the inferior; pack in separate packages and each grade, No. 1 and 2.

Third.—Pack tightly and solidly to prevent rolling around, rolling bruises and rots them.

Fourth.—The appearance is improved if each pear is wrapped in paper; it keeps them bright and prevents bruising and scarifying, still this is not absolutely necessary.

Fifth.—Avoid rough, heavy crates with unplained wood; they should be smooth and well ventilated.

Sixth.—Ventilate barrels by cutting holes on top, bottom and sides.


Seventh.—To pack in barrel, make a nice, close layer in the bottom of barrel by placing blossom end or sides of pears next to bottom of average pears, fill in the barrel gently, shake several times. Fill so as to get it as even on top as possible, and about one inch above top of barrel. With a good press, shove the head down to its regular place, then nail securely. They should be tight enough to mash the top layer, but when you do that it will save the other fruit.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.

We are ready to give full information on any insect or disease that your trees might become infested with. Write us describing the trouble.

THE NEW SOUTH.

The cotton farmers of the South are at last realizing the fact that there is no money in cotton, so little return for their efforts. Now as you are going to make a change and raise something that there is more money in than in cotton, let me ask your attention to the inducements offered by fruit growing and other horticultural pursuits. Study the possibilities of the Pear, Plum, Peach, Persimmon, Grape and other fruits. Take advantage of unequalled climate, fertile and responding soil. Consider the great facilities of the railroad in placing a market in a few hours run of your orchard. Ask the farmers of Amite City, La., Crystal Springs, Miss., Fort Valley, Ga., and other fruit centers how was it that they removed mortgages, paid old debts, improved their places and homes, and ask why their lands have enhanced in value. Don't ask them how much cotton they plant. A thorough study of the above subjects will reveal to you the fact that you are in the grandest country in America and that profitable fields are only awaiting your plow, pruning shears and fruit wagon. When you take advantage of the opportunities offered by your country, then you will realize that you are living in the deserving and true New South.



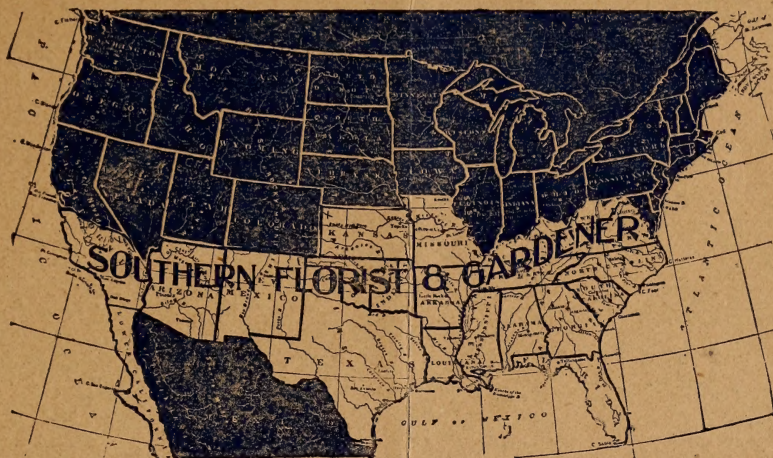
A New Pear.

THE STONE PEAR.

THE STONE PEAR possesses all the good qualities of the LeConte, and some others in addition. The tree is vigorous, more spreading than LeConte, with the small limbs more stocky. The leaves are larger and darker. The bloom is larger and is one week later in opening. The fruit is large, pyriform, smooth, with a clear, tough skin. (See front page of cover.) Flesh white, medium grained, firm and of good quality. The fruit is ready to ship from two to three weeks earlier than LeConte. The pears are of finer size, finer shape, and of better quality than the best LeContes which go to market early, and sell from \$5 to \$6 per barrel.

The original tree, now twelve years old, came from a bud variation from the LeConte, and was grown from a cutting. It has been producing fine fruit without any variation for six years. It is growing in an orchard of 300 LeConte trees, and can be distinguished at a distance because of its spreading habit, larger and darker leaves.





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